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DAILY REPORT

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SAKURAUCHI SAYS SOVIET MISSILE FREEZE 'DOUBTFUL'

OW180355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed doubt Thursday about a Soviet proposal for a freeze on medium-range missiles in Europe announced by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday.

Replying to a Socialist questioner at the upper house Budget Committee, the minister said it is doubtful whether the Brezhnev proposal could live up to a wish for the reduction of existing missiles. While citing the high capability of Soviet SS-20 missiles, Sakurauchi said that, even if missile number should be frozen as proposed by Moscow and the Soviets continue to deploy medium-range missiles in its Ural area, Western Europe would still be under the threat of Soviet missiles.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PREVIEWS SAKURAUCHI'S U.S. TRIP

OW181013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 18 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will lay greater emphasis on international problems than bilateral affairs when he meets with U.S. leaders in Washington next week, according to Foreign Ministry officials here. The officials say that Poland, aid to the troubled Caribbean region and strained U.S.-China relations will be high on the agenda for the talks, which precede the seven-nation Paris summit in June and the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament. However, the foreign minister will hardly be able to avoid the bilateral trade and defense issues during his five-day stay in Washington.

Leaving Saturday on his first foreign tour since becoming foreign minister last November, Sakurauchi is due to meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and President Ronald Reagan early next week. A breakfast meeting with U.S. Cabinet officials in charge of economic affairs and a separate discussion with congressmen concerned with trade issues with Japan are also scheduled.

Amid growing U.S. frustration over Japan's dollar 18 billion trade surplus last year and increasing unemployment in the United States, the Americans will press the foreign minister to take more drastic steps to alleviate the trade imbalance. Japan has introduced measures to cut tariffs and ease or lift 67 nontariff barriers, and has set up an Office of Trade Ombudsman to deal with grievances raised by American and European businessmen. Japan and the United States have also agreed to start working-level negotiations in Washington next month on expanding Japan's import of farm products.

Sakurauchi is unlikely to present any additional concrete liberalization measures but will explain that Japanese officials are working hard on further market-opening measures on a step-by-step basis. According to the ministry officials, Sakurauchi is expected to discuss security problems with Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci "from a general point of view."

A more detailed discussion on the security issue will be made when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visits Tokyo later this month, they added. They said that the U.S. officials calling for greater military efforts by Japan are appreciative of the 7.75 percent increase in Japan's defense spending in the fiscal 1982 budget, which outpaced the overall budget expansion of 6.2 percent.

In regard to international affairs, Sakurauchi is expected to emphasize the need for a uniform stance by Western bloc nations against the Soviet Union and Poland. The foreign minister will endorse President Reagan's plan to promote economic development in Central America.

He is also expected to express Japan's concern over the future of U.S.-China relations mired by Washington's decision to sell spare fighter aircraft parts to Taiwan. The officials said the foreign minister will stress that good U.S.-China relations are important for stability and security in Asia.

FRANCE'S JOBERT WARNS OF EUROPEAN PROTECTIONISM

OW180737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (KYODO) -- French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert warned Thursday that unless steps are taken to reduce Europe's dollar 10 billion trade deficit with Japan, protectionist measures could be introduced in Europe within six months. "I would be willing to bet on this," Jobert told a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondent's Club here.

Winding up four days of talks with Japanese leaders prior to French President Francois Mitterrand's state visit here next month, Jobert said one of Mitterrand's goals would be to make Japan aware of the urgency of this problem and the need to find good solutions. "The resources of protectionism are infinite," Jobert said and called for breaking down the barriers which "some countries hide behind in order to bombard other countries which are more open." His words were a veiled reference to difficulties faced by European exporters in the Japanese market whereas Japanese exports to Europe in recent years have soared.

French and Japanese officials failed to agree in trade talks here this week on ways to reduce France's dollar 1 billion deficit with Japan by improving its sales of brandy, leather goods, foodstuffs and other items in the Japanese market. "But it's not just a question of brandy," Jobert said. "It's much more a question of balance -- economic, trade and monetary balance, and also political balance in the world."

He said Mitterrand's coming visit and the summit conference of the seven major industrialized nations in Versailles in June would be important in coordinating views between Japan and the industrialized nations. "The basic issue is not who is more or less protectionist," Jobert said, but what he called "organized free trade" -- how to reconcile free trade with balanced trade and with maintaining the standard of living in less favorable endowed nations.

Describing Mitterrand as "a man with a sense of history," Jobert said the French president was determined to make his visit to Japan meaningful, not just one of protocol or routine.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES ROK'S REQUEST FOR ECONOMIC AID

OW171247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday revealed his intention to make the final decision on South Korea's pending request for a dollar 6 billion loan from Japan.

Suzuki made his intention known during a meeting with Ken Yasui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-South Korea Friendship, at the prime minister's office in the Diet building. He was replying to Yasui's request that the government settle the issue before early way.

The government originally planned to send Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi to South Korea to hold high-level talks with the Seoul regime on the economic assistance issue. But at the Wednesday meeting with Yasui Suzuki said he would make a personal effort to settle the issue at an appropriate time. His remark was taken to mean that a political decision would be made on the issue at the final stage of bilateral negotiations in order to break the deadlock in the talks.

KIM HUI-CHUN SPEECH AT RALLY HITS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK160657 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Speech by Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee at 14 March mass rally in Wonsan -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: A grave situation in which a new war can break out at any moment is being created today in the southern part of our fatherland due to fanatic war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The U.S. imperialists have been staging large-scale war exercise rackets codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" for nearly a month since 13 February, making our republic a target of their attack. Mobilized in these exercises, which will last until 26 April, are forces numbering 161,600 including U.S. troops occupying South Korea, U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from various military bases on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific including Okinawa, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, as well as the South Korean puppet army, and a large quantity of combat equipment. The U.S. imperialists also mobilized the military personnel of various divisions belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force, combat equipment, large airplanes and transport ships and other warships in this operation.

What is noteworthy about these military exercises is that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are preparing in earnest a nuclear war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are massively hurling into the military exercises U.S. Air Force units, Marines specialized in nuclear war and special service personnel.

What is also noteworthy about the current exercises is that they are aggressive war exercises presupposing an all-out attack on our republic. Following airlift and deployment operations in the first stage of the military exercises, which will be staged in three steps, the U.S. imperialists are planning to stage a full-scale joint operation between U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army from 26 March to 2 April. Making our republic a target of their attack from land, sea and air, the rascals are going to wage an all-out offensive operation including landing, airlift and close support operations, thus making it a highlight of their exercises.

All facts show that the current "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise rackets, unlike the previous exercises which continued for nearly 7 years since 1976, are a test war and a preparatory war to invade our republic at a desired time by completing the preparations for nuclear war in Korea.

At a time when our party and the government of our republic are making every effort to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of our country and voices demanding early realization of the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and an early convocation of the 100-man joint conference are growing louder among all compatriots at home and abroad with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging reckless war exercise rackets.

We sternly denounce their criminal war provocation maneuvers in the name of this meeting with surging national indignation, branding them as a premeditated provocation to trigger a nuclear war in Korea and a grave criminal act disturbing peace in the Far East and the world. [shouts of "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately stop the 'Team Spirit 1982' war rackets!"]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the cause of all misfortunes of our people, a basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and a catalyst of war in Korea. From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony, invading Korea and dominating the entire world by utilizing South Korea as their military stronghold. They have turned the southern part into a powder keg and military beachhead.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea reached a more grave stage recently. Stressing the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists increased the offensive capability of U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army and are modernizing their equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying military aid to the South Korean puppets. They are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into implementation of their policy of aggressive war. The alleged emergency in the Far East, stepped up recently by U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, is a plot to drag Japanese aggressive troops into the war of aggression against Korea by forming the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. Responding to the U.S. imperialists' instigation, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to gain a chance to invade Korea, raving about joint security between Japan and South Korea. They are supporting on a large-scale the South Korean defense industry while intensifying military collusion with the South Korean puppets.

The new war provocation maneuvers, which have increased in South Korea, are reaching a more dangerous stage by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. Babbling about all-out security and promotion of national strength, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is reinforcing the puppet army and building new military bases. It is running amok with modernization of equipment of the South Korean Army and promotion of the defense industry. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, committed an intolerable crime by offering all areas of South Korea to the aggressors as a training site for nuclear war, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

The bellicose elements, turning all of South Korea into a training site for nuclear war, raved about peaceful reunification, putting forward a so-called reunification proposal, pilot projects and so forth. This is intolerable deceit and nonsense. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the murderer who brutally massacred countless numbers of his fellow countrymen demanding democratization and peaceful reunification of the country. Thus he has already lost any political and moral qualification to attend a table of negotiations. While staging a deceitful commutation farce recently with some political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique massively arrested many patriots and imprisoned them. It is slandering us by fabricating the so-called international assassination conspiracy incident and running wild with anticommunist racket. All the criminal maneuvers committed today by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique clearly show that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and that they only advance along the road of confrontation and war.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop their grave playing with fire, disturbing peace in Korea and the world under a deceitful signboard, give up their ambition for aggression on our country and withdraw at once taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, that they have introduced into South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. They should stop encouraging the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, engrossed in a frantic war clamor for murdering fellow countrymen hand in glove with outside forces, must stop at once the criminal war exercises, give up fascist repression and step down from power without delay.

Workers, farmers, students and intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique -- a most vicious nation seller and fascist hangman.

Today, all people in the province are confronted with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while reliably safeguarding the socialist cause and the revolutionary gains against the fanatic war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All workers should remain faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end in rock-firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We should step up the chuche-orientation of the entire society and the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, by upholding the programmatic report by the great leader at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks put forward in his new year's message.

We should effect a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction so as to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival, and a grand political celebration. We, directly facing the enemies, should make full preparations and heighten revolutionary vigilance so that we can smash the enemies at one blow if they dare attack us.

Let us all vigorously advance to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot and national hero. [Shouts of "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately stop the 'Team Spirit 1982' war rackets!"]

REINFORCEMENT OF U.S. 'TEAM SPIRIT' FORCES NOTED

SK180455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors on March 16 hurled the Okinawa-based U.S. Marine Air Support Unit into the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, according to a report. These air pirates will reportedly participate in the provocative landing operation exercise in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists are mobilizing a total of over 160 military aircraft in this frantic landing operation rehearsal. Earlier, they dispatched military airplanes from the Clark air base, the Philippines, to participate in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises. They are whipping up a war atmosphere, announcing that more than 300 military aircraft would be moved and deployed in South Korea till the end of this month.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

SK180529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today demands that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from El Salvador and discontinue their aggressive manoeuvres against Cuba and Nicaragua. Under the title "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw Their Hands of Interference From Central American Region," a signed commentary of the paper says:

Painting a distorted picture of the situation with the allegation that the anti-dictatorship struggle of the Salvadoran people is engineered and assisted by someone, the U.S. ruling circles even let loose the outburst that a U.S. military intervention is needed in the solution of the Salvadoran question. This is an insult to the just cause of the Salvadoran people. And this reveals the brigandish intention of U.S. imperialism to prolong the remaining days of the Salvadoran dictators by strength.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are increasing "military aid" to the Salvadoran dictators and going to stage a "referendum" farce in El Salvador on March 28 to put the garb of "legitimacy" on the fascist dictatorial regime, the commentary says: Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who are standing in the way of the struggle of the Salvadoran people for genuine freedom and progress and the root cause of the aggravation of the Salvadoran situation.

In an effort to mislead world opinion and justify their military intervention in El Salvador, however, the U.S. imperialists are stringing out the preposterous sophism that the Salvadoran situation has become complicated because of the supply of arms and troops by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Cuba and Nicaragua are making every possible effort for peace and security in this region and share common interest in the independent development of the Caribbean area. It is none other than these countries that are suffering aggression and threat of U.S. imperialism.

The real purpose of U.S. imperialism in its anti-Cuba and anti-Nicaragua campaign is to suppress with strength the struggle of the Central American people for independence against imperialism and find a pretext for aggression and interference in this region. The U.S. imperialists hate those countries taking the road of anti-imperialism and independence as a thorn in their flesh; they are desperately trying to check the revolutionary struggle of the people which is daily growing with a chain reaction. Part of these machinations is the NATO military exercises of unprecedented scale launched by the U.S. imperialists in the Caribbean area and massive provocative military exercises dubbed "Ocean Venture-82" scheduled from mid-April.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can check with strength the struggle of the Central American people against dictatorship and for democracy, it is an anachronistic dream. The just cause of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Central American countries is enjoying active support of progressive people of the world including our people.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their hands of aggression and intervention from El Salvador and give up their aggressive manoeuvres against Cuba and Nicaragua.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS CHON FOR REMARKS AT KWANGJU

SK180513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today hits hard at the outcry for "control on population growth" let out by traitor Chon Tu-hwan when he showed up in Kwangju, the city of bloodbath, in his "local inspection." On March 16, traitor Chon Tu-hwan asked the puppet South Cholla provincial "governor" how many people died in the uprising in Kwangju in May the year before last year. Hearing the answer that "many mobs died," he drivelled that the population "grows explosively" every year in South Korea and this "must be cured at any cost."

This gabble of traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his thirst for the blood of compatriots; it meant that the killing of thousands of people in the Kwangju uprising did not matter when the population "is growing explosively" and that he would reinforce the sanguinary military fascist dictatorship and suppress and murder without mercy the South Korean people opposed to it in the future.

The author of the commentary continues: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trash about "control on population growth" that day only revealed his true colour as a truculent fascist tyrant. He is the murderer who, already when he was holding the post of security commander of the puppet army, cried that "the anti-institutional elements must be exterminated" for "national security," even if "the South Korean population must be reduced by millions," and, at the time of the Kwangju uprising in May 1980, hurled a huge armed force more than 70,000 strong into a massacre operation in a peacetime, not a war-time, blaring: "You must murder them in a wholesale manner, if you must murder them. Kwangju is a proper place to show our will to kill 10 million people."

It is ridiculous and disgusting, indeed, for the traitor for all ages, who should have faced a stern judgement by the nation and hanged a hundred times for his atrocious crimes in plunging Kwangju into a sea of blood and killing tens of thousands of compatriots, to try to conceal his blood-stained body, impudently coming out with the theory of "control on population growth."

At the very place where he had massacred fellow countrymen yesterday, traitor Chon Tu-hwan let out today a string of rubbish, claiming that he was "regulating prices," in an effort to win public favor. However hoarsely he may cry about "population," "prices," and the like, he only smells of blood for his treachery to and murder of fellow countrymen.

The South Korean people who have tasted enough the murderous nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the consequences of the military fascist rule, will pass a stern judgement on the truculent murderer in the name of history, concludes the commentary.

YI CHONG-OK STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN NICARAGUA

SK180524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report, a DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Managua on 15 March for an official good-will visit to Nicaragua.

The flags of our country and Nicaragua were hoisted and the slogan reading "We warmly welcome the DPRK party and government delegation" was hung at the airport. The delegation was met at the airport by coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Council members Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, and Victor Tirado; the president of the Supreme Court, vice chairman of the State Council, the minister of foreign affairs, minister of construction, minister of health, minister of industry, minister of commerce, minister of trade, minister of labor, minister of social welfare, minister of transportation, minister of fisheries and other personages concerned. It was also met at the airport by our country's ambassador to Nicaragua O Sung-hwan and officials of the embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nicaragua.

A welcome function was held at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Nicaragua were played. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, head of the delegation, inspected the honor guard together with members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The head of the delegation issued an arrival statement at the airport. In the statement he expressed deep thanks to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and citizens of Managua for their invitation and warm welcome to the delegation and conveyed the Korean people's warm militant greetings to the fraternal Nicaraguan people.

Noting that the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are comrades in arms and brothers who forged firm ties of friendship when an arduous revolutionary struggle against the dictatorial regime was at its height in Nicaragua, he said: In particular, the significant meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, in Pyongyang was the firm basis for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries. We are very happy to have an opportunity to witness, through our current visit to your country, the outstanding successes achieved by the fraternal Nicaraguan people in their struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and to reconstruct the country by bravely smashing all forms of destruction and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The DPRK Government and people highly evaluate the efforts made by the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua to develop the country by enforcing a progressive policy after the victory of the revolution and sincerely wish them new success in the future struggle for the building of a new society.

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to model society after the *chuche* idea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Sandinist Nationalist Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and people of Nicaragua for their full support to and solidarity with our people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The successes made by the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples in their building of a new society constitute a contribution to strengthening the overall might of nonaligned and developing countries. I believe that the current visit of our delegation to Nicaragua will contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity between our two peoples and to cementing the solidarity of the peoples of Asian and Latin American countries.

COVERAGE OF HO TAM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Meets With Vrhovec 15 Mar

SK170034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on March 15 in Belgrade between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed the problem of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the problem of developing and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and other problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Meetings With Yugoslav Officials

SK180501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, met Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, during his recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Dobroslav Culafic said that the League of Communists and people of Yugoslavia would join the Korean people in celebrating the 70th birthday of their respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most auspicious holiday in Korea. On behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, he wished the respected leader good health and a long life and great success in his work of leading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Dobroslav Culafic extended comradely greetings to respected Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il and sincerely wished him new success in his creative work as well as happiness and good health.

He expressed satisfaction with the development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and said that Yugoslavia would continue to expand and develop these relations as taught by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and by Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the party of the foreign minister and DPRK Ambassador Chu Chang-chun to Yugoslavia, Bora Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and a deputy director of the International Department of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, arranged a luncheon for Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on March 16.

That day Ho Tam visited the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and had a friendly conversation with its functionaries. Present there were Aleksandar Bakocevic, director general of TANJUG; Mihajlo Saranovic, its chief editor; Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries; and the DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, arranged a luncheon and a dinner respectively for Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, during his visit to Yugoslavia.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DPRK-USSR ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

SK171050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 17 dedicates an article to the 33rd anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Noting that the signing of the agreement on March 17, 1949, carried great significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the author of the article says: Korean-Soviet friendship is one between class brothers forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation marked an important milestone in deepening this traditional friendship. After the signing of the agreement based on the principle of complete equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in others' internal affairs and comradely cooperation, the economic and cultural ties between the two countries have steadily developed.

Over the last 33 years the two peoples have taken great strides in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have successfully carried out a series of five-year plans, turning their motherland into a socialist power with a developed economy and modern science and technology.

Pointing to enormous achievements made by the Soviet people in increasing the country's might, the promotion of the people's wellbeing and development of culture, the article declares: Our people rejoice at all the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet people and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and growth of its might.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing with each passing day in all fields: political, economic, cultural, etc.

Our people will in the future further develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

O CHIN-U GREETES MONGOLIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK180441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General J. Abhia, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

The message sincerely wishes the Mongolian defence minister greater success in his future work for strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM IL-SONG'S 'BENEVOLENT LOVE'

SK162314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN carried in two instalments [on 12 and 14 March], each occupying one whole page, an article headlined "Noble Revolutionary Sense of Duty" under the fixed title "70 Years of Benevolent Love."

Saying that the seventy years of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lauded by all peoples today are great beyond comparison for his immortal idea and leadership and for his noblest love and sense of duty, the paper continues: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who enjoys highest praises and deepest respect and trust among all peoples of the world as the personifier of the sense of human duty and noble paragon of revolutionary who cherishes the revolutionary sense of duty as his innate disposition and brings it into beautiful flowers on the road of revolution. The tight bonds of duty he has established with his revolutionary soldiers and the people are blood ties which are unbreakable by any force but become tighter and stronger in storms and tests.

The paper recounts the emotional story that, in the first period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, when Comrade Chang Yong-san, a courageous company commander, was arrested and facing death, falling a victim to the intrigues of the enemy and dastardly perfidy of the factional flunkeyists, the great leader, informed of this, went to him with deep trust in him, not minding the danger to his own safety, and saved him by throwing a light on truth.

The paper continues: The revolutionary sense of duty of the great leader run through with unparalleled love and trust represents the strength and rays and a new world of noblest virtues that have purified on the loftiest height and added new shine to the relations between the leader and the soldiers who share the same idea and creed and the same destiny and the comradely relations and love among the communists.

After recalling that the great leader, shortly after the liberation, had the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School built, saying that the children of the comrades-in-arms who had fallen in action before seeing the liberation of the fatherland must be cared for, and embraced the bereaved families of the fallen revolutionaries in his broad bosom with fatherly affection, the paper goes on: So, his soldiers plunge themselves into the hailstorm of shells and bullets and readily step onto the gallows, true to their constancy, entrusting to the respected leader the future of their children, together with their own destinies. And their sons and daughters grow in his bosom to be the successors to the revolution, seeing in his smiles the smiles of their parents which they had forgotten.

It is thanks to the immortal history of the respected leader building a new world of noblest revolutionary sense of duty with his great heart that the never changing revolutionary blood ties between the leader and the soldiers have become as solid as a rock today in the Korean revolution and they are being steadfastly carried forward pure and clean from generation to generation through tests of storms.

After touching upon the deep love of the great leader with which he found out and cared for not only the bereaved families of the fallen revolutionary fighters but also those linked with the road of national liberation even by a slim tie and all the people of national conscience who had laid a single paver on the road of national liberation, the paper continues: People acquire acquaintances and associate with many people in the course of their life. Especially the leader is acquainted with hundreds of thousands of people and establishes relations with them on the road of revolution. Among them there are comrades and soldiers who have shared will and destiny with him, people who, though professing themselves to be patriotic-minded, had virtually estranged themselves from communism and his childhood friends.

But, was there in any age a history of noble duty, a history of a leader who cared for all the people of all strata through all these associates and looked after them and led them to the end along the road of revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of them all?

This canvas adding shine to the 70 year long history of the benevolent love of the respected leader is a new world of human life opened up by him. The paper recalls the emotional stories that the great leader highly praised the work of an ordinary farmer attending a national meeting of front-ranking farmers who had reaped rich harvest held in January 1952 and in the later period showed him loving care many a time and, after his death, visited his home and looked after it with utmost care and that when the daughter-in-law of a village old woman whom he met in August 1957, a grim period of the revolution, was speaking on the rostrum of a national agricultural congress in January 1975, as the chairman of the management board of a cooperative farm, the great leader recognized her and highly praised her family.

The paper stresses: Time is eternal and space is infinite, they say. But the love and sense of duty of the respected leader for our people cannot be erased or barred by the flow of time or by infinite space.

Indeed, it is thanks to the respected leader, the personifier of the revolutionary sense of duty, that our people enjoy a worthy life and soldiers who trust and follow the party and the leader with a single heart are born endlessly on this land to form a torrential flow of a big river and record a great history.

PREMIER VIFWS ECONOMIC, SECURITY TIES WITH U.S.

SK170135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, describing Korea-U.S. relations as an alliance forged in blood, said yesterday it is more important than ever for the two countries to expand cooperation in economy and trade as well as security in Northeast Asia.

Speaking on Seoul-Washington ties at a Korean-American Association meeting, Yu said Korea has grown into a strong nation of great capabilities and that it might be useful to explore various areas of further cooperation, as bilateral relations mature into a more equal partnership.

Turning to security cooperation, the prime minister said the two countries are playing a critically important role in advancing peace in the Asian-Pacific region. The Soviet military buildup in the Far East threatens to upset the balance of power in this part of the world, and communist North Korea's war preparations increases the danger of a renewed outbreak of armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, he said.

The meeting was held at the Hyatt Hotel in Seoul and was designed to mark the 100th anniversary of the signing of diplomatic relations between the two countries. U.S. Amb. Richard L. Walker was one of the distinguished guests on hand.

"It is impossible to overemphasize that adequate deterrence is indispensable to preventing the recurrence of war and reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. This is precisely why the United States stations its ground combat troops on Korean soil," he said. Yu said, "Furthermore, the U.S. military presence in Korea provides an effective counter-balance against Soviet military expansion in Northeast Asia. In view of the vital role played by the U.S. Armed Forces, they should remain on Korean soil until tension is eased and peace secured in this region."

"We must renew the realization that close Korean-American cooperation and concerted efforts to achieve lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula are essential not only to the safety of our two nations but also to the peace of the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large," he said.

Noting the tragic reality gripping the Korean people can be resolved only through dialogue, he said, "We will continue knocking on North Korea's tightly shut door with patience."

Referring to economic and trade cooperation, he said Korea has very close and important economic relations with the United States. He pointed out that Korea's exports to America accounted for 26.5 percent of its total foreign sales last year and that Korea's imports from America at the same time represented 23.2 percent of total foreign purchases. "It is my belief that Korea and America should develop even closer economic ties through further advancement of the American policy of freer trade with Korea. One favorable trend was represented by Washington's decision last year to abolish restrictions on the import of nonrubber footwear from Korea," he said. The foundations for Korean-American economic cooperation were reinforced in June last year as a result of consultations in Seoul between representatives of the two governments, he recalled.

Korea and the United States, he said, should continue to approach each other with understanding and trust, while preserving their own heritages. "We should also work toward ever broader cultural exchanges. I am convinced that such an approach is basic to developing a more mature Korean-American partnership during the 1980's," he said.

The coming 100 years will be even more significant than the past century for the development of Korean-American relations, he said. "In America, a new spirit of pride is rising, and a renewed resolve to uphold liberty and advance economic prosperity. For its part, Korea is increasing its capabilities of sharing with many other developing countries its rich experience in various aspects of development," he noted.

"Furthermore, we share a vital mission of ensuring peace and stability necessary to the freedom and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region. I am confident that by jointly tackling this challenging task, our two nations will mold the coming century into a new era of friendship and cooperation," he said.

FIRE REPORTED AT PUSAN ICA BUILDING 18 MAR

SK180742 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from KBS Radio in Pusan, a fire broke out at the U.S. International Communication Agency, No 24, Taechong-tong 2 ka, Chung-ku, Pusan, at around 1400 hours today, burning up some 200 pyong of floorspace in the first floor, and causing more than 35 million won worth of property damage.

According to Mr (Pak Song-tok), 27, resident of No 36, Chungang-tong, Pusan, who saw the fire first, flames shot up from the entrance with an explosive sound when he was passing the agency building. Some 20 fire engines immediately moved to the site and fought the fire for 40 minutes. The fire was brought under control at around 1440, 40 minutes after it broke out. When the fire broke out, some ten employees, including Mr James Magnor, 46, director of Pusan branch office of the U.S. Embassy, were at work in the building. Mr Magnor jumped from the second floor. He suffered a slight injury to his right hand.

Police are investigating the exact cause of fire, and suspect it was not accidental in view of the fact that there was no flammable material or electric wiring near the entrance of the building when the fire broke out. The USICA building, which has 600 pyong of total floorspace, was built after the Korean war and has been repaired several times.

Further Report

SK180935 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0905 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report from KBS Radio in Pusan, a college student burned to death and three other persons received serious burns in the fire which broke out at the U.S. International Communications Agency in Pusan.

A fire broke out at the entrance on the first floor of the U.S. International Communications Agency in No 24, Taechong-tong 2 ka, Chung-ku, Pusan at around 1400 today, burning up some 200 pyong on the first floor. A student burned to death and three others who were inside the building received serious burns.

(Chang Tok-sul), junior at the College of Commerce and Economy of Tonga University burned to death and (Kim Min-suk), 24, a senior at the Department of Painting at Tonga University, (Yi Tae-song) from No 2, Tangam 3 Tong, Pusanjin-ku, and an unidentified woman of about 24 years old received serious burns in the fire. They are receiving emergency treatment in the (Chunae) Hospital, Maryknoll Hospital and Pusan University Hospital.

With the outbreak of fire, some 20 fire engines immediately moved to the site and fought the fire. They brought the fire under control after 45 minutes. Some 15 citizens and students were in the library and VTR room on the first floor and some 30 people including agency employees were on the second and third floors when the fire broke out. Police estimate there was 10 million won worth of property damage.

SOCIALIST PARTY FORMS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

SK180434 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Election Management Committee on 17 March accepted the registration of a preparatory committee for founding the Socialist Party of Korea, which is chaired by Kim Chol.

ARMY CHIEF SPEAKS AT MPA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW181009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1543 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPR public is widely marking the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA]. A solemn meeting held here today was devoted to this important date. Lt Gen C. Purebdorj, chief of the MPR Armed Forces General Staff and MPR first deputy minister of defense, delivered a report in which he dwelt at length on the MPA's glorious path. For over 60 years the MPA, supported by the constant care of the party and the government and the international assistance of the USSR, has been reliably guarding the revolutionary conquests and the peaceful constructive labor of the Mongolian people and the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland.

The speaker said that the task of MPA troops in the deteriorating international situation caused by the aggressive actions of the United States, their NATO allies and Chinese leading circles, consists of steadfastly increasing combat and political training, maintaining high vigilance and learning from the rich experience of their comrades in arms in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Army General V.L. Govorov, head of the Soviet military delegation, addressed the meeting. He noted that the cooperation of the armed forces of the USSR and the MPR contributes significantly to the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East and in Asia.

J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador in the MPR, were present at the solemn meeting.

EMBASSY IN PRC REFUSED REQUEST TO LAY WREATH

OW180233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1533 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Chinese authorities have once again refused the request of the MPR Embassy in Beijing to lay a wreath on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army at the monument in Zhangjiakou (northeast China) honoring Mongolian soldiers who fell bravely in the war against the Japanese militarists and for the freedom and independence of the Chinese people.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR CONGRESS

OW150637 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian trade union delegation headed by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow. The delegation will take part in the work of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

MPRP RESOLUTION NOTES IRRIGATION SHORTCOMINGS

OW110947 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Mar (MONTSAME) -- UNEN today published a resolution of the MPR Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers "on certain measures to improve the operations of watering points and irrigation systems." The document points out the unsatisfactory quality of repairs and maintenance at watering points and irrigation engineering structures in the country, as a result of which almost 10 percent of various wells, irrigation systems and installations are now unsuitable for operation.

Considering this situation as one of the significant reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of the country's farming, the MPRP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers obliged the appropriate ministries and departments to draw the proper conclusions from this and take the necessary measures as soon as possible to raise the quality of irrigation systems repairs and to fully utilize their capacities. The resolution contains concrete directives for the realization of these aims.

SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE PROPOSAL

BK081150 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Mar (KPL) -- The Lao people support the just proposal full of good intention of the Soviet Union on restriction of nuclear arms race, says a SIANG PASASON article today.

Referring to Brezhnev's answer to the recent open letter of Japanese writers simultaneously addressed to Brezhnev and Reagan, the paper hails the Soviet Union's unchangeable principle for peace which, in effect, is an important factor securing the world people's security.

In this respect, SIANG PASASON goes on to point out the good will of the Soviet Union, which concretizes in its proposal the creation of an international committee whose responsibility is to make known to the world public the real danger from nuclear arms, hence the imperative to rally world-wide support to demand a stop to the arms race and a prevention of annihilation war.

The article also says that the Soviet Union's efforts in this field have won support from world public, in particular from the peace- and justice-loving quarters. They have served as a significant factor for world people to lead a life of happiness free of danger.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES SAVANNAKHET MEETING

BK180345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] On 11 March Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, addressed 173 representatives of party members and guests invited from all districts and services in Savannakhet Province at the second conference of the Savannakhet Provincial Party Committee, which was held at the Pho Kaduat Clubhouse from 6 to 13 March. Attending the address of the comrade general secretary were Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, chief of the party Central Committee office; Col Boun-Gnang Volachit, acting secretary of the provincial party committee; and other comrade members of the presidium of the conference.

In his address the comrade general secretary, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee, congratulated the second conference of the provincial party committee and hailed the achievements scored by party members, cadres, army men and people of Savannakhet Province, symbolizing a profound victory in the struggle to defend and build socialism in our country.

During the conference, the representatives also heard a political report presented by the provincial party committee on the situation in the province in the past 6 years, which reflects the strong and weak points in the party committee's leadership in implementing the line and policies of the party and state.

The conference also heard the 1982 State Plan and a report on the task of building the party and cadres in the past as well as in the future. To make the political report more profoundly significant the conference energetically studied and made comments on it in a democratic manner. At the same time, representatives of the districts, offices and mass organizations were invited to read out their comments to the conference. The representatives unanimously approved the political report presented by the provincial party committee and expressed determination to thoroughly implement the 1982 State Plan for the province so as to score yet greater achievements. The conference was triumphantly adjourned after an 8-day sitting.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN LECTURES ON PRICE REVISION

BK171428 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPA) -- Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice-premier, minister for finance, on March 16 gave a lecture on the government policy on revised prices of goods and supplementary allowances to public servants' salaries.

Also present at this meeting, which was attended by directors and deputy directors of party and state institutions, were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, deputy-prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other members of the Council of Ministers. The government policy on more realistic revised prices of goods and supplementary allowances to salaries which has come into effect since the beginning of this year is aimed at stimulating production and improving the livelihood of public servants, explained Vice-Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS YOUTH CONFERENCE

BK171420 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPL) -- The mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, on March 16 held a nationwide meeting to review its last year's activities and adopt the 1982 youth action plan on socialist emulation. Among those present at the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Faidang Lobaliyao; Khamsouk Keola, vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction; General Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party CC Secretariat, minister of interior, head of the General Staff of Lao People's Liberation Army; along with representatives of mass organizations. Representatives of the youth organizations of socialist countries were also present.

On this occasion Thonglai Kommasit, head of the mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, reported the significant achievements contributed by the Lao youth in socialist emulation. Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, in his speech to close the ceremony hailed the contributions of the Lao youth and urged them to devote more of their efforts to the tasks of socialist defence and construction of the country.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SPEAKS AT BUDDHIST SEMINAR

BK171425 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Mar (KPL) -- A seminar on ideology for Buddhist clergy was closed here on March 14 after 7 days of working. The seminar, which was attended by 453 Buddhist monks, was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs.

Along those present on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice premier minister of education, sports and religious affairs, Outtama Chounlamani, deputy-minister of the said ministry and Venerable Thongkhoun Anantasounthon, president of the Lao Unified Buddhist Association. In his closing speech Phoumi Vongvichit appealed to clergymen together with other citizens to contribute to the tasks of socialist transformation and construction in our country.

LAO REFUGEES RETURN HOME FROM THAILAND

BK091003 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Mar (OANA/KPL) -- A total of 134 more destitute refugees from Thailand on March 8 volunteered to return home. The welcoming ceremony was organized at Tha Deua village, Saithani District, Vientiane Province, facing the Thai Nong Khai Province. Taking part in this ceremony were representatives from Vientiane and Nong Khai administrative committees, and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to Laos and Thailand.

MP, NAVAL SOURCE CRITICIZE U.S. MILITARY AID

BK161316 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amnuai Suwannakhiri, assistant secretary to the interior minister, in his capacity as a member of the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee, said U.S. aid to Thailand for economic, military, security and rural development in 1982 is much too little. The chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee said the \$100 million in aid, is not enough for economic and military aid. It should instead be at least \$1 billion, since each year Thailand buys about 20,000 million baht worth of weapons from the United States. The U.S. aid for rural development is also small, at \$5 million only, he said.

The chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee said that Thailand, as a free world country, should not restrict itself to receiving aid only from the United States, but the government should leave itself open to aid from other Free World countries like Australia, Japan, the Arab countries and other countries, in order to make Thailand really self-reliant.

Mr Amnuai said Thailand should welcome aid from other countries, since Thailand is a frontline state of the Free World. If Thailand falls, the Australian Continent as well as other Free World countries would be exposed to danger. On the contrary, if Thailand receives only U.S. aid, the other bloc countries will be suspicious of that assistance.

Meanwhile, a high level source in the Royal Thai Navy noted that Thailand should base its consideration of foreign assistance on the following three factors: a common policy, assistance which is aimed at making Thailand self-reliant, and assistance which is not aimed at propaganda. The source noted that the United States wants Thailand to be a member of the Free World and is keeping Thailand dependent on its assistance. The U.S. aid is propaganda and economic assistance from a weapons exporter. "Through its assistance, the United States is showing us the path to walk, as if we are a beggar. We have no say. The army, the navy and the air force is each trying its best to get aid from the United States and they are, therefore, competing to see which would be best at begging," the source said.

HEAVY SRV, DK CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING CITED

BK170149 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Hundreds of Vietnamese-led troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas were killed and wounded during fierce fighting near the Thai border last month, Maj Gen Somkit Chongphayuha, commander of the Ninth Army Division, said yesterday.

He said Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops on the frontline are experiencing more difficulty in obtaining food and logistics supplies as truck convoys have frequently been ambushed by the guerrillas. He added that because of the effective guerrilla attacks, the daily rice ration for each Vietnamese trooper had been reduced.

NATION: THANAT RESIGNS AS DEMOCRAT PARTY CHIEF

BK170155 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman yesterday handed in his resignation as leader of the Democratic Party, a post he had held for the past three years. In his resignation letter, handed to the party's Secretary General Marut Bunnak, Thanat said he would not contest in the race for the party's top post next month.

Thanat's resignation, a subject of widespread rumours since talks of election of a new party leader began several months ago, came in the wake of reports that former deputy party leader Phichai Rattakun, his arch-rival, had garnered sufficient support to win the Democrat Party's top post in the upcoming election on April 3.

Justice Minister Marut, who is the secretary general of the party, said he received Thanat's resignation letter yesterday morning. "He said in the letter that he wants to resign to display his spirit by paving the way for the election of the new leader," Marut told the NATION last night.

Thanat, who became the leader of the Democrat Party shortly after he won the April 22 general elections in 1979, had made it clear over the past several months that he was prepared to relinquish the party's top post. Marut quoted him as saying in the letter that he will refrain from vying for the post of the leader of the party when it holds its caucus on April 3.

According to the party's rules, the first deputy leader of the party will become acting leader. In this case, it is Agriculture Minister Chuan Likphai who will be interim leader. Chuan was said to be one of the contenders for the top post, but his secretary, Suthep Thuaksuban, has announced that Chuan will give way to Phichai Rattakun, who appears to be most likely to succeed Thanat.

Marut said he will report Thanat's resignation to the meeting of the Central Committee of the party at 3 pm today. However, deputy spokeswoman of the Democratic Party Miss Suphatra Matdit (Nakhon Si Thammarat) said last night she was not aware of the resignation of the party leader. "But there had been rumours to that effect," she said.

Thanat has apparently been in a political dilemma in the past several months after the Democrat Party joined the Prem III government. He was under fire from a faction of dissident members of the party who tried to nullify his decision for the party to take part in the coalition. The incident prompted Thanat to make a verbal resignation as deputy premier with Premier Prem Tinsulanon, but Prem withheld his resignation.

But his verbal resignation drew strong criticisms from several quarters of lawmakers. The government finally asked the Juridical Council to interpret Thanat's action and the ruling was that the verbal resignation was considered effective. But the government later insisted that Thanat continued to be deputy premier. Apparently dissatisfied with the ruling, Thanat and a number of his supporters tried to ask the constitution tribunal to reinterpret the issue, but his request was turned down.

A senior member of the Democrat Central Committee, Chaloemphan Siwikon, confirmed last night that Dr Thanat had tendered his resignation. "He has said many times that he would like to quit because he wants to take some rest," Chaloemphan said. He said that Dr Thanat might continue to lead the party until a new party leader is elected in two weeks' time.

Chaloemphan added that the most likely winner in the election of the new party leader is Phichai. Chaloemphan was said to have been upset when he was excluded from the latest coalition lineup.

TAP CHI CONG SAN EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY STRENGTH

BK161020 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese February 1982, pp 1-6, 44

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of the Contingent of Party Cadres Members" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When a party possesses a correct political line, the strength of its cadres and members decides all successes.

Our party has applied the general Marxist-Leninist principles creatively to the circumstances of our country, devised a correct revolutionary line and constantly perfected it.

To carry out its revolutionary line successfully, our party has paid great attention to building its contingent of cadres and members. Many directives and resolutions issued by the party Central Committee have promptly illuminated problems involving tasks related to party cadres and members. In particular, the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued two resolutions on organizational and ideological tasks. These resolutions basically devised guidelines and measures for building the force of party cadres and members in the new stage.

Due to the party's efforts, our body of party cadres and members has constantly grown strong. Since the fourth party congress, the number of party cadres and members has increased by 330,000 and most of them are outstanding elements in production, combat and other tasks. At present, our party has about 1.7 million members operating in more than 35,000 party organizations and establishments. More than a million members have graduated from political and dialectical refresher courses where different programs were taught. Nearly 500,000 members have attained the general education high school level, and more than 200,000 others are college and vocational high school graduates. The issuance of party membership cards, which has taken place for the first time in our country, has positively helped to purify the ranks of party members a step further.

Our party highly evaluates the revolutionary character of its members. Party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan has affirmed: "A great number of party members are absolutely loyal to the cause of the party, have made sacrifices and worked with dedication for the fatherland and people and are, therefore, trusted and loved by the people. Party members have always been present where the struggle is fiercest, where things are most difficult and on the hardest jobs. Many of them have been in the vanguard with their exemplary acts and have led and attracted the masses into movements for production and fighting and for the construction and defense of the country. (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Le Duan: "Under the Party's Banner, Take the Country to the Height of the Epoch" -- speech delivered at the grand ceremony to mark the VCP's 50th founding anniversary, 3 February 1930-3 February 1980) The contingent of party cadres has also grown strong. Besides the force of scientific and technical cadres and economic managerial cadres, whose number has risen to as many as hundreds of thousands and is continuing to increase speedily, the body of leading cadres at all levels and in all sectors has been strengthened quantitatively. Many of them are seasoned and experienced. Others who have been chosen over the past years are outstanding elements emerging from the realities of the socialist revolution, the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

Besides these good aspects, party cadres and members are still beset by weaknesses and shortcomings. We have not had much experience in building socialism, and our leadership and economic managerial abilities are still limited as compared to the requirements of tasks. Moreover, a number of party members are still incompetent. Because they are reluctant to study and lack the determination to progress, their general knowledge and ability are very limited. They are present in the party but cannot be of any help to its leadership. As for qualities, the fighting willpower of part of the party membership is on the decline; yet they demand enjoyment and rest and care only for their own interests, paying no attention to the lives of the masses.

A small number of party members are degenerate and have committed serious mistakes. They have taken advantage of the masses' confidence in the party and of the tasks assigned to them to steal public property, accept bribes, oppress the people and collude with dishonest elements in engaging in illegal business. This has damaged the party's reputation and eroded the relationship between the party and the masses. In addition, the fact that a number of leading cadres are conservative and bureaucratic, have violated the principle of democratic centralism within the party and the people's right to collective mastery, and are declining seriously in terms of fighting willpower and revolutionary ethics has further aggravated the negative factors in the party.

The weaknesses and shortcomings of these party cadres and members in the spheres of ability and revolutionary qualities and ethics have hampered greatly the organization of the implementation of the party's line, resulted in bad political and economic consequences and adversely affected the people's lives. Our enemy is striving to exploit these weaknesses and shortcomings in order to incite the masses and impair the party's prestige among the masses.

History entrusts our party with very glorious but also very weighty responsibilities. The party must lead our people in carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously:

FIRSTLY, to build socialism successfully.

SECONDLY, to strengthen national defense, to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, and to stand ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland.

Moreover, these tasks must be carried out during the bitter and complex struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads to settle the question "who will whip whom." The Beijing expansionists and hegmonists, in collusion with the warmongering forces of U.S.-led imperialism, are continuing to step up their activities aimed at opposing and undermining our country in all fields, and are waiting for the opportunity to launch a large-scale war of aggression to annex our homeland. Our people's enemies of all stripes are directing their spearhead at our party to sabotage it ideologically and organizationally.

The situation of the party, the historic tasks which it has to shoulder and the new conditions of its struggle necessitates a call for an INCREASE IN THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

Generally speaking, this means that the quality and capability of cadres and party members must be improved and that all basic conditions must be provided so that everyone may fulfill the tasks entrusted to him, thereby "proving themselves worthy of being the people's leaders and utterly faithful servants," as President Ho often instructed them.

All party committee echelons and party organizations should apply themselves to educating party cadres and members and creating all the necessary conditions for them to raise ceaselessly their Marxist-Leninist theoretical levels; hold fast to the party's line, positions and policies; and enhance their cultural standard and scientific, technical and professional knowledge, especially economic knowledge. It is necessary to organize cadres, especially leading cadres, to study economic theories, policies, organization and management, thereby creating a movement for the entire party to learn how to carry out economic work.

Along with educating party cadres and members and enhancing their consciousness and their ideological and educational levels, we must constantly attach importance to education, with the aim of improving their revolutionary ethics and quality. Under the conditions wherein the party leads the administration, belittling the requirements regarding the quality of the party cadres and members creates conditions for bureaucratism, individualism, opportunism and other negative manifestations to spring up, develop and gradually erode the party.

An extremely important requirement of the education and qualitative development of party cadres and members is TO HEIGHTEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMUNIST IDEAL. This is the most important quality of a communist.

At present, a party cadre's or party member's understanding of the communist ideal is reflected specifically by his positive recognition that our nation's direct and dangerous enemy is the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and his full understanding of their schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage against our country. On the basis of such recognition and understanding, party cadres and members must constantly sharpen their revolutionary vigilance and their hatred for the enemy and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously.

Party cadres' and party members' understanding of the communist ideal is also reflected in their efforts to gain a profound understanding of the general socialist revolutionary line and the line of socialist economic construction, and in their resolve to implement these lines with the greatest zeal. Their understanding of the communist ideal also finds expression in the will to constantly improve their revolutionary quality, to oppose any form of individualism and opportunism, and to resolutely overcome all decline in revolutionary quality. To satisfactorily enhance party cadres' and members' understanding of the communist ideal, the party's ideological work must be improved even more forcefully in both form and substance and in method and organization. First of all, the scientific and militant character of this work must be enhanced. The theoretical and practical bases of the party's line must be proven by scientific arguments and vivid realities. On this basis, we must raise the level of consciousness of party cadres and members, increase their reasoning ability, overcome all manifestations of dogmatism, empiricism, and so forth. We must severely criticize all viewpoints which are at variance with the party's line, promptly struggle against negative manifestations in the process of implementing party directives and resolutions, and intensify self-criticism and criticism at all echelons and in all sectors. We must resolutely frustrate all enemy schemes and acts of psychological warfare.

The implementation of the efforts to improve the quality of party cadres and members depends not only on political and ideological indoctrination but also on the ORGANIZATIONAL BUILDING OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

We must devote much effort to BUILDING THE CONTINGENT OF CADRES and consider it the key measure in raising the capacity of the party and the state for leadership and organization of implementation. This contingent must have sufficient political quality, knowledge and capacity for work to meet the requirements of its tasks. On the economic front, it must be capable of implementing the party's economic line, building a new economic structure, fruitfully applying the new mode of economic management and successfully achieving the socioeconomic targets to be set by the fifth party congress.

We must satisfactorily carry out the selection and appointment of cadres, especially the key cadres of various echelons and sectors. For this purpose, we must have a thorough understanding of various party Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions on cadre work since this will help us acquire a correct viewpoint of the evaluation of cadres, and it will help us overcome the tendency to rate them mainly on the basis of their work records, their class origins, or their degrees, academic achievements, and so forth. We must distinctly define the specific qualities and abilities essential for each position in the party and state apparatuses, and must clearly understand the standards of each post. In these standards, we must also distinguish what is basic and indispensable from what is not and which can thus be waived. This is the best basis for us to CHOOSE THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT JOB AND TO GIVE THE RIGHT JOB TO THE RIGHT MAN.

At present, in the contingent of leading cadres at various levels and in various sectors, there are comrades who, for many reasons, are no longer capable of meeting the requirements of their work. At the same time, highly promising cadres with sound qualities and capabilities have appeared in the movement. We must overcome manifestations of narrowmindedness and hesitancy and promptly and boldly promote to worthy positions in organs of party and state leadership those cadres who, in practical work and fighting, have shown that they possess real quality and capabilities, especially young cadres, women cadres; cadres from ethnic minority groups, and so forth.

To satisfactorily bring into play the strength and talents of the contingent of cadres in general and the contingent of leading cadres in particular, aside from the personal efforts of each cadre and stepping up the training of cadres in all respects, we must urgently IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL MECHANISM AND IMPROVE THE PARTY AND STATE APPARATUS. Irrationalities in organization, policies, systems and work procedures have hindered and continue to hinder to no small extent the development of cadres' talents and initiative. No cadre, however capable he may be, can avoid being confused when functions and duties are not clearly spelled out, work is not rationally divided, work standards and the system of responsibility are not distinctly established, and relations of coordination in work are not defined.

We must attach importance to training leading party cadres at all levels. On the basis of bringing cadre training methods up to date, we must quickly formulate plans for cadre work to meet the immediate requirements and to prepare for long-term tasks simultaneously. Along with strengthening existing leading cadres, we must satisfactorily carry out the selection of reserve cadres, give them the proper knowledge, and suitable work as a way of training and testing them, thereby helping them to develop quickly.

The quality of the party depends decisively on the QUALITY OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS. "If the party is strong, it is because its chapters are good. If a party chapter is good, it is because all its members are good." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: "On Party Building", Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 149). If each party member possesses all the necessary qualities and capabilities, is really a revolutionary militant and wholeheartedly fights in the interests of the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, the party will surely be stable and strong, will fulfill any task satisfactorily, and will be trusted and loved more and more by the masses.

The resolution of the fourth national party congress has spelled out five requirements concerning the qualifications of a party member. The party Central Committee has also issued documents concretely defining each of these requirements to suit the demands of the present situation and tasks. We must base ourselves on these requirements to improve various tasks in building the contingent of party members. On the one hand, we must persistently educate party cadres and members so as to raise their level of consciousness and improve their quality and ethics. On the other hand, we must resolutely and really purify the party by expelling unhesitatingly and without delay all those who are corrupt, practice bribery and exploit and bully the masses; those who exercise opportunism; and those whose revolutionary will is crippled and who have become indifferent and morally debilitated. At the same time, we must consider expelling from the party those whose level of consciousness is too low, who have made no progress after being educated by party organizations, and who are no longer capable of leading the masses. Over the past 5 years our party has expelled more than 86,000 persons, most of them depraved and degenerate party members. This move was correct and necessary, but is still not enough. In not a few party organizations, there still are persons who are obviously not worthy of party membership. We must oppose all manifestations of being sympathetic, indulgent and protective and the "live-and-let-live" practice, and must continue to expel from the party those who are not qualified for membership.

The task of increasing the party's membership must be carefully guided. The party's ranks must be continuously broadened, especially where the number of party members is too small, such as in the southern provinces. We must pay more attention to admitting into the party people of the working class. We must, however, always attach importance to quality and oppose the tendency to pursue quantity only, because this will lead to a drop in the standards of party members. We must allow absolutely no unqualified person to gain party membership and must make every effort to prevent opportunistic elements from worming their way into the party.

To satisfactorily improve the quality and capabilities of party members, we must SATISFACTORILY CONSOLIDATE PARTY CHAPTERS. Party chapters are the cells of the party. They are the party's lowest-level units directly in charge of educating, training and admitting people into the party and sifting party members. In carrying out party building work we must pay sufficient and specific attention to the role of party chapters. Each party chapter should adopt concrete measures to educate and train its members and must resolutely struggle against all manifestations of negativism within the party.

In building the contingent of party cadres and members, we must attach importance to BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS. Party committee echelons must be really strong and capable of leading all fields of work in their localities and units. Their strength is reflected first of all in their thorough understanding of the party's line and their ability to lay down correct and effective policies, to correctly resolve problems posed by life, and to successfully organize the implementation of the party's line. The strength of party committee echelons is also reflected in their ability to successfully promote the people's collective mastery, to satisfactorily bring into play the role of state organs and mass organizations, and to create vigorous revolutionary movements.

A party committee echelon must have a rational organizational structure to ensure the party's leadership in all fields of activity of social life. However, the question of structure must not be used as an excuse to lower the requirements vis-a-vis a party committee echelon, turning it into an organization of mixed character. Each comrade of a party committee echelon must fulfill set criteria on qualities and leadership ability, must be absolutely loyal to the revolution and the party's line and must have the ability, together with the echelon collective, to discuss and decide policies and organize their successful implementation. The abilities of each comrade in committee echelon must be developed through practical and rational division of labor, through an effective system of party activity and through the scrupulous implementation of the system of democratic centralism and the system of collective leadership and individual responsibility.

Through party congresses at all levels, it is necessary to constantly innovate certain sections of a committee echelon and attract new, outstanding forces symbolizing the growth of the revolutionary movement.

A party committee echelon must adopt a revolutionary and scientific work system. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks harmoniously: Improving information work within the party; assessing information accurately in order to understand the actual situation correctly; applying a method of working according to plan; preparing and approving decisions in a scientific manner; promptly correcting shortcomings in organizing the implementation of decisions; and achieving consistency of action from top to bottom.

A precious tradition of our party and, at the same time, a source of strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is UNITY AND UNIFICATION.

For more than the past half century, in all the turning points in the revolution and faced with all dangerous ordeals, our party cadres and members have consistently maintained unity and unification within the party.

Since the fourth party congress, faced with the new ordeals of the revolutionary struggle and with the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' schemes and tricks aiming at sabotaging and sowing dissension within our party, all our party cadres and members have closed their ranks and maintained unity and unification of willpower and actions. Today, faced with new difficulties and ordeals of the cause of building socialism and defending the country, we, the Communists, must further develop the party's tradition of unity and unification. We must forever bear in mind President Ho's teaching: UNITY is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. The comrades from the central level down to party chapters must maintain unity and unanimity within the party as they maintain the pupil of their eyes" (footnote -- President Ho's Testament).

To continue to strengthen the party's tradition of unity and unification at all levels, we must always understand the party's line and policies thoroughly, evaluate the actual situation correctly, maintain the practice of criticism and self-criticism in all party committees and chapters and improve the work system of all echelons.

Increasing the fighting strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is not an exclusive task of party committees and party organizations at all levels, but, first of all, a personal responsibility of each party cadre and member. All the care and assistance of a collective will be effective only when each person makes due efforts.

At present, our party is about to hold its fifth national congress. With the collective intellect of the entire party, the congress will adopt correct resolutions, thereby opening up a new era of development for the Vietnamese revolution. Increasing the strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is to provide a firm guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions of this congress.

Given this paramount significance, all our party cadres and members are resolved to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, to strive to improve their qualities and capability and to advance toward fulfilling successfully their noble mission in the new situation.

REVIEW OF MARCH ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW170215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Review of the March issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] The March 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published.

Solemnly featured on the first pages of the journal is an article by Comrade Truong Chinh entitled: "The Vietnamese People Are Determined To Frustrate All Aggressive Schemes of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism." The article is written to mark the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggressors, March 1979-March 1982.

In this issue, the journal carries an article by (Dao Duy Tung) entitled: "On the Subject of the Three Economic Interests." The article clearly points out: Under the socialist system, economic interests are manifested in the form of the interests of society, of the collective and of the individual laborer. Only by catering to these interests so as to gradually satisfy the needs of laborers can the latter's collective mastery become a reality. Therefore, under the socialist system, the combining of the three interests with the interests of laborers is an aim of collective mastery. Although each of the three interests has its own special characteristic, they are basically united on the basis of the system of public ownership of the means of production. These interests are closely related, interwoven and overlapping. Of the three, the interests of society play the leading role; denying or belittling society's interests will inevitably lead to thoughts and acts which erode the economic foundation of socialism.

However, when we say that society's interests play the leading role, we absolutely do not mean to belittle the interests of the collective and the individual laborer. Belittling any of the three interests will not only harm that particular interest but will also basically hurt the interests to which importance is attached.

The problem is that the three interests must be harmoniously combined. The process of achieving a harmonious combination of the three economic interests is essentially a process of settling contradictions. Promptly detecting contradictions, taking the initiative in achieving unity right from the stage of plan formulation, and devising correct measures to implement plans so as to attain both immediate and long-term economic objectives are a sophisticated art in the harmonious combination of the three economic interests.

The three interests are part of a whole, but each of them has its own relatively independent character. For this reason, each interest also carries in itself a characteristic moving force. The characteristic moving forces of the three interests, however, are always blended with one another in a harmonious combination of the three economic interests and form an aggregate moving force to stimulate production.

Considering economic interests as a very important moving force to spur laborers to work actively does not mean that these interests are regarded as the sole moving force. There also are other factors, such as psychology, habit, tradition, the sense of responsibility, organization and discipline, and so forth, which have no small effect on the attitude toward labor. For this reason, in leading economic work, we must attach utmost importance to economic measures; however, the economic measures must be closely combined with administrative, educational and ideological measures.

The article then points out: The economic interests have not only a class character but also a historical character. When considering and resolving the problem of the three interests under the socialist system, we must place it in a specific timeframe of the period of transition from capitalist to socialism. The method of settling the relationship among the three interests in the period of transition to socialism cannot be identical to the method used in the period of developed socialism. The economic situation in the initial stage of the transitional period poses many complex problems in resolving the question of interests. The smooth combination of the three interests must be centered on the strategic objectives set forth by our party. Such combination cannot be separated from a radical modification of the system of subsidized bureaucratic management and from the implementation of the system of socialist business management, using the plan as the center and linking it to economic accounting.

Next is Vu Huu Ngoan's article dealing with economic interests during the period of transition to socialism in our country and Xuan Kieu's article on the position and relationship among the three economic interests in socialism.

The journal also carries Trinh Binh's article "Contracting Our Products to Collectives According to the Final Results of Production." Regarding the question of paying the collectives, the article points out that what is new is that being paid, the collectives are concerned with end products and final results of their production. Once an end product is determined, a collective, team, group, sector or plant becomes responsible for its production from beginning to end in accordance with internal regulations. When we look at such a production and labor organization, we can see that the end product will be achieved.

The article also deals with the question of pay on the basis of overall labor norms and rational wages and the question of reward and punishment related to the final results of production in accordance with fixed plans.

Next is Nhuan Vu's article "The Country's Position." Reviewing our historical traditions, the article says that, in their wars for national defense or national liberation, our forefathers paid special attention to fully utilizing our country's position, considering it as the basic factor that determined success and the secret and source of Vietnam's strength.

The country's position includes that of the land and people, in which appears, in bold relief, the central -- leadership -- factor that determines the common effectiveness of the country's position. Our country's present position has been qualitatively rejuvenated. In the light of Marxism-Leninism, our party has brought our country's position to a new apex, a position built on the premise that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, on the principle of the working people's right of collective mastery and on the socialist base. Vietnam's position is also built on the basis of all-round cooperation between Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and on the tempestuous offensive of the three revolutionary currents of our era. By nurturing and fully utilizing our country's invincible strength, we will certainly overcome all trials, smash all the enemy's plots and maneuvers, successfully build and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The journal carries Prof Nguyen Ngoc Minh's article "Complaints and Denunciations, an Important Right of Collective Mastery of Our People." The article points out that the proclamation of the order stipulating the consideration and settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations responded to our people's long-felt desire. It points to the superiority of the socialist regime and our party's and state's concern for ensuring the people's right of collective mastery and strengthens the relationship between the party, the state and the people. After analyzing a number of essential issues in the aforementioned order, the article says: First and foremost, we must act in such a manner as to make the right of complaint and denunciation respected. The person who exercises it must do so seriously. The agency or person responsible for resolving the issue must do so fairly, in good time and without delay.

However, what is more important is to look for, and resolve, the root causes of complaint and denunciation. In the present situation, the struggle against violations of the people's right of mastery, the encroachments on the interests of the state and the collective, the deviations from party policies and the state's laws and other negative phenomena must be carried out uniformly and intensively by motivating the masses to participate and by applying administrative, economic and educational measures. In this struggle, we should uphold the strictness of the law. The more this struggle is successful, the less the complaints and denunciations become.

The journal also carries an article entitled: "The Soviet Union, bastion of peace and reliable support of the world revolution." The article says: An extremely fierce class struggle is taking place worldwide on issues of revolution and counterrevolution, peace and war, between the three revolutionary currents, whose core is the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, on the one hand, and imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing hegemonic expansionism and all other types of reaction, on the other. In this struggle, one's attitude towards the Soviet Union is the litmus test of his viewpoint on revolution and proletarian internationalism.

The class enemy is seeking all means to slander and assail the Soviet Union, fabricate all sorts of stories to denigrate the splendid achievements of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and sully the position and role of its foreign policy in the world. Particularly, they are taking advantage of the Polish situation to make a ballyhoo about the struggle for freedom in Poland and about "Soviet intervention." They are raving mad because they failed bitterly in their plot to overthrow the socialist regime in Poland and, from this, to wreck the socialist community and create a springboard for carrying out attacks and aggression against the Soviet Union and torpedoing peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

What is regrettable is that there are a number of people in the international communist and workers' movement who disregard the obvious truth and voice viewpoints that run counter to the Polish people's interests and are harmful to the cause of revolution and peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

In Western Europe, a number of people, in the name of communist parties, have noisily attacked the Polish United Workers' Party and state for adopting resolute measures, in defense of the fruits of the revolution and the socialist regime, against subversive activities undertaken by reactionaries, lackeys of imperialism. They have also loudly attacked the Soviet Union for what they call intervention in Poland's internal affairs. From the Polish issue, they draw extremely erroneous conclusions about realistic socialism and about the prospects for scientific socialism. These erroneous allegations are very harmful to the cause of revolution and peace, and beneficial to imperialism and reaction.

The article then heightens the Soviet Union's positive role in the world, and the brilliant achievements of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, while unmasking the dark designs of imperialism and international reaction.

The journal also carries Prof Dao Van Tap's article "Characteristics and Trends of the Present World Economy." The article shows that an important turning point occurred in the world economy in the 1970's characterized chiefly by the 3 crises in the capitalist economic system in 1970-71, 1973-75 and 1979-80, of which the 1973-75 crisis was the deepest, most comprehensive and prolonged. This was not an ordinary crisis. It was special, and originated, not only from internal economic causes in each capitalist country, but was connected with the deep, general crisis of capitalism under the impact of the three revolutionary currents and linked to the post-Vietnam world situation. In this situation, the most direct effect was exercised by the struggle for the right to control natural resources by countries newly liberated from the colonialist yoke. Ironically, the United States was at the center of all these crises.

The article then goes on to analyze a number of main economic problems characterized mainly by uniformity, contradictions and rivalry in the world economy.

USSR ATTACHE VIEWS RELATIONS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK150130 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Sen Col V.A. Davydov, Naval, army and air force attache to the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam: "Ready To Defend Socialism and International Security" -- marking the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day]

[Excerpt] True to its international duty, the Soviet Union assists and supports nations struggling for freedom and national independence. It always strives to strengthen cooperation among various communist and workers parties throughout the world in the struggle against imperialism, and to promote contacts and unity of action with all democratic and progressive forces so as to check the danger of war.

At present, Soviet-Vietnamese relations, with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries serving as their basis, are characterized by their being constantly enriched and improved. The CPSU and the VCP are doing everything they can to consolidate their cooperation and mutual assistance in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and for the cause of peace, freedom and the security of nations in Asia and the rest of the world.

We Soviets take pride in the fact that the CPSU and our great fatherland always discharged their international duty to the Vietnamese people during the heroic struggles against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, as well as during the years of peaceful building of socialism. Solidarity with Vietnam is always an inseparable part of social life in the Soviet Union. The internationalism and fraternal sentiments of the Soviets toward Vietnam are reflected in the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam in building or restoring nearly 100 projects, including the biggest ones in Southeast Asia such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Da River, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Bim Son cement plant, the Thang Long Bridge on the Red River, and so forth.

One of the most important fields of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam involved Soviet assistance in training the contingent of Vietnamese cadres. After undergoing training in the Soviet Union, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese youths have returned to work for national construction.

The meeting in the Kremlin in September 1981 between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, was a new glorious page in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. This meeting, which affirmed the unity of views between our two parties and countries on all the basic issues of our time, was a brilliant symbol of Soviet-Vietnamese solidarity, a new encouragement and a contribution to further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations between our two parties and countries.

The recent visit to Vietnam of Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, was a new and brilliant manifestation of the fraternal friendship and militant alliance between our two nations and armed forces.

On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Soviet army and navy, we would like to extend our fraternal greetings to all the combatants, noncommissioned officers and generals of the heroic Vietnam People's Army. We wish you many new achievements in increasing fighting skills, mastering complex military equipment, strengthening discipline and further enhancing the defense capabilities of your fatherland, the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

SOVIET OFFICIALS JOIN IN LABOR IN HAIPHONG

OW141756 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 14 -- Nearly 100 Soviet cadres and experts in Haiphong, including Consul-General (F. Konkin), this morning took part in the repairing and widening of Highway 5 as a day of Communist Party of Vietnam. [sentence as received]

Working with the Soviet cadres were more than 700 Vietnamese cadres and workers, including Nguyen Dan, acting chairman of the Haiphong People's Committee, and Nguyen Manh Ai, president [as received] of the Haiphong Fatherland Front Committee.

Improvement of the portion of Highway 5 in Haiphong is a key project of the city as it directly facilitates the transportation of imported goods from the port. Consul-General (F. Konkin) and other Soviet officials expressed their joy to take part in the work and their determination to fulfill their tasks in Vietnam.

GRENADA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Leaders' Message

OW121958 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 12 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent a joint message to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Government on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the Grenadian revolution's victory. The message said: "The victory of the March revolution has opened up a new era in the history of Grenada, an era in which the Grenadian people have become real masters of their destiny and are building their country into a prosperous one. This victory has strongly encouraged the Latin America and other peoples in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

"In the last 3 years, in spite of the enemy's frenzied opposition and sabotage, under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement and the people's revolutionary government headed by you, the Grenadian people have recorded important successes in building a new life and defending their fatherland.

Today, confronted with the U.S. imperialists' policy of hostility and threat of aggression, the heroic Grenadian people are closely consolidating their ranks, resolutely defending their country and their gains, and continuing to take their revolution forward.

"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Grenadian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the Grenadian people's splendid achievements, on this occasion we would like to reaffirm the full support of the Vietnamese people and government for the just cause of the Grenadian people.

"We wish the fraternal people of Grenada still greater successes in their national construction and defence. "May the militant solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Grenada consolidate and develop with every passing day."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to Grenadian Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW130725 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- NHAN DAN today exalts the achievements of Grenada on its third anniversary. In its editorial, the paper hails Grenada's domestic and foreign policy which, it says, has made an active contribution to the common struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop," the paper points out, "the Grenadan people are building and defending their country. The revolutionary administration has been strengthened. New economic and social measures have been taken to protect the people's interests."

The paper goes on: "Grenada has pursued a foreign policy of joining other non-aligned countries in the resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. It is one of those countries having extended early recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and supporting the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the Beijing expansionists."

"The United States has blockaded Grenada by sea and boycotted the country economically. It has also repeatedly attempted to assassinate Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and to overthrow the revolutionary government. U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces conducted a military exercise codenamed "Ocean Venture-81" to pressure Grenada and other countries in the region. However crafty its designs and acts may be, U.S. imperialism can never subdue the heroic Grenadan people," NHAN DAN affirms.

HANOI CELEBRATES 61ST MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY

Van Tien Dung Greetings

OW171732 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 17 -- Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Senior Lieutenant-General [title as received] Jarantayn Abhia, on the 61st Mongolian Army Day.

The message reads: "Born in the revolutionary struggle, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, promoting patriotism and proletarian internationalism and standing side by side with the Soviet people and their armed forces, the Mongolian People's Army has over the past 61 years remarkably accomplished all its tasks. The Mongolian Armed Forces, always vigilant and combat-ready, have together with their people, smashed all dark schemes and acts of sabotage by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactions, thus helping strengthen the socialist community and preserve peace in Asia and elsewhere."

The message expresses Vietnam's gratitude to Mongolia for its "strong support and valuable assistance." It wishes the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies constant development.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

OW171739 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 17 -- A meeting was held here today in honour of the 61st founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army (March 18). It was sponsored by the Air Force Command on behalf of the Vietnamese Armed Forces throughout the country.

Among those attending the event were officers of the Air Force Command, Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the Department for External Relations of the Defence Ministry; Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab; and Tserendorjiyn Tochuluun, first secretary of the Mongolian Embassy. Addressing the meeting, Major-General Dao Dinh Luyen, commander of the air force, spoke of the birth and tremendous growth of the Mongolian Army and its victories. He warmly hailed the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Mongolian armies as shown by the signing in December 1979 of the Vietnam-Mongolia treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Taking the floor, Ambassador Damdinjab recalled the successes recorded by the Mongolian people and armed forces in the past 61 (six one) years. He affirmed the unshakable militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Vietnamese parties, peoples and armed forces. He wished the Vietnamese people and their armed forces success in carrying out the tasks to be laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in building a powerful socialist country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES AFGHAN PARTY CONFERENCE

OW151730 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 15 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the National Congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The message says that under the leadership of the P.D.P.A., headed by General Secretary Babrak Karmal, the Afghan people have recorded great achievements in national defence and construction. It expresses the Vietnamese people's joy at these successes, and wishes the P.D.P.A. still greater achievements in its just struggle.

The message thanks the Afghan party and people for their whole-hearted support for the Vietnamese people, and concludes by wishing the militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples constant consolidation and development.

PRK ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALLS ON LEADERS

Truong Chinh Visit

OW132126 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- The ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Vietnam, (Kong Krom), today bid farewell to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh at the end of his term. The president had a cordial conversation with him.

Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Envoy

OW132140 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- (Kong Krom), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, before leaving for home to assume a new post. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Kampuchean diplomat. With him was Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

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